1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	UCO Bank	461	10958	687	9576	687	9576
19.	Vijaya Bank	835	12180	892	21608	946	33554
	Total	48563	1141525	49951	1313056	52860	1586955

[Translation]

Coal Supply by CCL

*147. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY :

SHRI PAWAN DIWAN :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have recently received some complaints against Central Coalfields Ltd. regarding large scale irregularities committed in the marketing of Coal to power plants/industrial units;

(b) if so, the details of major complaints received in this regard and the number of cases assigned to the intelligence/CBI for investigation and the number of complaints investigated during the last three years;

(c) the number of irregularities disclosed during the above period and the amount involved therein alongwith the action taken against the culprits; and

(d) the details of the measures proposed to be taken for effective marketing, scrapping the premium and to check blackmarketing due to imbalance in the demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (c) : In January, 1997, Ministry of Coal received some newspaper reports that during the raids conducted by the Income Tax Department on 17.1.97 at Ranchi and other places, involvement of some officers of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) in irregular supply of soft coke and non-coking coal was found with a coal trader of dubious distinction. Coal India Limited has been asked to conduct a thorough investigation to bring out the facts of the case. No other major complaint has recently been recieved by Ministry of Coal against the company regarding supply of coal to power plants and industrial units.

(b) The measures being taken by the nationalised coal companies, including CCL, for these purposes includes:-

(i) Frequent surprise check at different sales centres and loading points.

(ii) Rotational transfer of sales staff from sensitive to non-sensitive places.

(iii) Installation of electronic weighbridges with automatic weight punching device.

(iv) Inspection of coal consuming industrial units whenever complaints are received about misuse and black-marketing of coal.

(v) Review of systems and procedures relating to sales and marketing of coal.

Loan to Farmers

*148. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small farmers to whom loan has been provided to install tubewells in the country by the Regional Rural Banks during the last three years, till date, State-wise, particularly in the tribal, rural and backward areas of Gujarat;

(b) the number of small farmers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) the details of the difficulties arising in the distribution of loan during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that loans for sinking tube-wells are generally availed of by farmers having large holdings, while small and marginal farmers normally avail of loans for other minor irrigation activities such as dug wells and pumpsets.

NABARD extends refinance support to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) against their landings for minor irrigation purposes including tube-wells, dug-wells, pumpsets and other minor irrigation activities in favour of small and marginal farmers constituting their target clientele group. The State-wise amount of refinance disbursed by NABARD in favour of RRBs, during the last three years, under minor irrigation, is furnished in Statement-I. NABARD has reported that disaggregated data in the manner sought for, particularly regarding Scheduled Casts (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) beneficiaries under the category of small and marginal farmers, is not available with them. However, the State-wise details of total loan outstanding together with number of SC/ST beneficiaries assisted by the RRBs for various activities including minor irrigation, as at the end of March, 1994, 1995 and 1996 (latest available) are given in Statement-II. Further, as reported by NABARD, none of the RRBs in Gujarat are reported to have financed installation of any tube-wells in the State during the last three years.

(c) and (d) Some of the major constraints observed in financing of tube-wells and steps taken by NABARD to remove such constraints are given below.

i) The land holding of small farmers is too small compared to irrigation command of tubewells. The irrigation water thus cannot be fully used within the land holding of the small farmers.

ii) The investment cost of tubewells is normally very high and beyond the repayment capacity of the small and marginal farmers.

iii) There are delays in energisation of pumpsets by State Electricity Bords. NABARD has taken up with respective State Governments for speedier connections to pumpsets installed by farmers.

iv) Large number of blocks have been classified as dark and grey areas thereby restricting the financing of tube-wells. In Gujarat, as many as 45 blocks have been classified as dark and 35 as grey (as classified in the year 1994). NABARD has requested State Governments for carrying out macro-level studies to identify pockets where it is possible to set up minor irrigation structures.

v) There has been over-exploitation of ground water in cetain pockets due to unregulated siting of minor irrigation structures in the absence of legal provisions. In Gujarat exploitation of ground water has exceeded 100% of annual recharge in 29 Talukas spread over six districts of the state and as such scope for financing minor irrigation schemes in these districts has been largely restricted.

vi) In Gujarat, large tracts of land in the coastal areas have the problem of sea water ingress and salinity.

vii) Failed well compensation scheme (FWCS) is not in operation in some of the State including Gujarat as a result of which small farmers find it difficult to manage the risk of failure of wells. NABARD has been pursuing with the State Governments for introduction of FWCS.

Statement-I

State-wise disbursment of Refinance in NABARD in favour of Regional Rural Banks under Minor Irrigation during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Andhra Pradesh	398	332	389
Assam	4	2	5
Bihar	358	356	348
Gujarat	113	125	136
Haryana	7	17	19
Himachal Pradesh	–	–	5
Jammu & Kashmir	10	6	2
Karnataka	971	763	850
Kerala	195	297	435
Madhya Pradesh	328	312	390
Maharashtra	64	206	300
Orissa	157	178	300
Punjab	43	60	–
Rajsathan	192	220	654
Tamil Nadu	6	5	13
Uttar Pradesh	1535	1646	1409
West Bengal	44	52	27
TOTAL	4425	4577	5282

Statement-II

State-wise Outstanding Loans/Advance of RRBs to SCs/STs as at the end of March 1994, 1995 & 1996

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Loans & Advances outstanding as on					
		31.03.94		31.03.95		31.03.96	
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	366014	13243.98	265856	10057.04	266495	11232.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4585	171.10	5757	204.04	-	-
3.	Assam	74544	2594.84	77052	2936.49	81262	3823.99
4.	Bihar	279179	6284.00	507874	12068.31	617720	17196.28
5.	Gujarat	77270	2564.91	77060	3104.26	94323	4336.34
6.	Haryana	26793	1331.60	46722	2109.00	47665	2393.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	13315	669.83
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	7489	288.10	–	–	7047	371.00
9.	Karnataka	151659	4965.23	145038	5574.23	171374	7242.46
10.	Kerala	41254	894.00	42155	1029.00	37097	1809.60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	424542	11870.09	512416	14031.94	432316	14901.85
12.	Maharashtra	99308	3542.58	104634	4022.01	106456	3912.63
13.	Manipur	–	–	686	30.32	–	–
14.	Meghalaya	18299	805.20	–	–	20734	1172.12
15.	Mizoram	–	–	–	–	10393	1009.25
16.	Nagaland	1170	70.51	1187	72.15	1188	84.98
17.	Orissa	188626	3738.47	348588	7990.09	391590	9326.32
18.	Punjab	47360	2267.25	28922	1639.50	35901	1838.00
19.	Rajasthan	206748	6655.94	207988	7708.82	193040	8517.65
20.	Tamil Nadu	28369	1105.74	17459	875.97	42756	2209.98
21.	Tripura	101610	2649.22	105367	3075.09	106531	3478.76
22.	Uttar Pradesh	434349	16188.03	659310	28118.30	687482	33595.53
23.	West Bengal	97327	2414.28	322259	9063.42	399998	12547.52
	Total	2676505	83645.13	3476330	113709.98	3764683	141670.30

[English]

Vigilance Cell for Monitoring Banks

*149. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK :

SHRI SATYAJITSINH DULIPSINH GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI propose to set up a Vigilance Cell to monitor banks; and

(b) if so, the main objectives behind the constitution of this cell alongwith the functions and the composition of the proposed cell?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that there is no proposal to set-up a Vigilance Cell to monitor banks.

(b) Does not arise.

Autonomy of Navaratnas

*150. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA :

SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to grant full operational autonomy to the nine Navaratnas among public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, the areas of management in respect of which such autonomy is likely to be granted;

(c) whether a policy different from the existing one is proposed to be followed in the matter of the Board level appointments of the said Navaratnas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said enterprises are proposed to be taken out of the purview of the Government vigilance, audit and Investigation agencies; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) The Government have granted greater autonomy and operational freedom to nine public sector enterprises (Navaratnas) subject to certain conditions and guidelines. Greater autonomy has been granted to incur capital expenditure, enter into technology joint ventures or strategic alliances, to obtain technology and know-how, to effect organisational restructuring, creation and winding up of all posts upto Board level, to structure and implement schemes relating to personnel and human resource management, to raise capital